

A NEW SPECIES OF *OXYPORUS*
(COLEOPTERA: STAPHYLINIDAE) FROM MEXICO
WITH COMMENTS ON *OXYPORUS ELEGANS* LECONTE

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ABSTRACT

A new species, *Oxyporus lawrencei*, is described from the Distrito Federal, Mexico. *Oxyporus elegans* Leconte is considered a valid species, distinct from *O. femoralis* Gravenhorst based on a study of the male genitalia.

A new species of *Oxyporus* from Mexico and a series of specimens of *O. elegans* Leconte were recently submitted to me for study. I would like to thank Dr. John Lawrence and Mr. Jim Neal for the opportunity to examine this material.

Oxyporus (Oxyporus) lawrencei Campbell, **new species**
(Fig. 1-3)

With the characters of the subgenus *Oxyporus*. Length 6.5-6.6 mm. Orange, with head, prothorax, outer apical angles of elytra, procoxae, and mesepisterna black. Surface of head and pronotum very finely granulate, shining; abdomen more coarsely and distinctly granulate, subopaque.

Male: Head transverse; width of head (including eyes) only slightly greater than width of pronotum; temples rounded, width across temples slightly narrower than maximum distance between outer margins of eyes; length of temples 1.25 times greater than length of eye. Mandibles moderate in size, distinctly shorter than length of head; inner edges finely serrate near bases, evenly curved to acute apices. Labrum narrowly emarginate in middle of anterior margin; impressed along midline. Clypeus with anterior margin slightly concave medially. Frons with a narrow, transverse impression between bases of antennae, with a shallow impression between antennal bases and midline. Pronotum slightly transverse (ratio $l/w = 13/17$); sides rounded, widest at anterior fourth, distinctly narrowed to both base and apex. Ultimate and apical half of penultimate abdominal sternites sparsely covered with long setae; remaining sternites with long setae sparsely placed near posterior margins. Tarsi filiform, lacking fine setae ventrally. Genitalia (Fig. 1, 2) with median lobe broad, apex broadly rounded; parameres each with a very fine, short seta on apex; internal sac (Fig. 3) as illustrated.

Female: Unknown.

Types: Holotype, male, with labels as follows: Eslava, Mex. Aug. 30, 98/Collection of Frederick Allen Eddy/HOLOTYPE male, *Oxyporus lawrencei*, J. M. Campbell, 1974. The specimen is deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts (MCZ Type No. 32207).

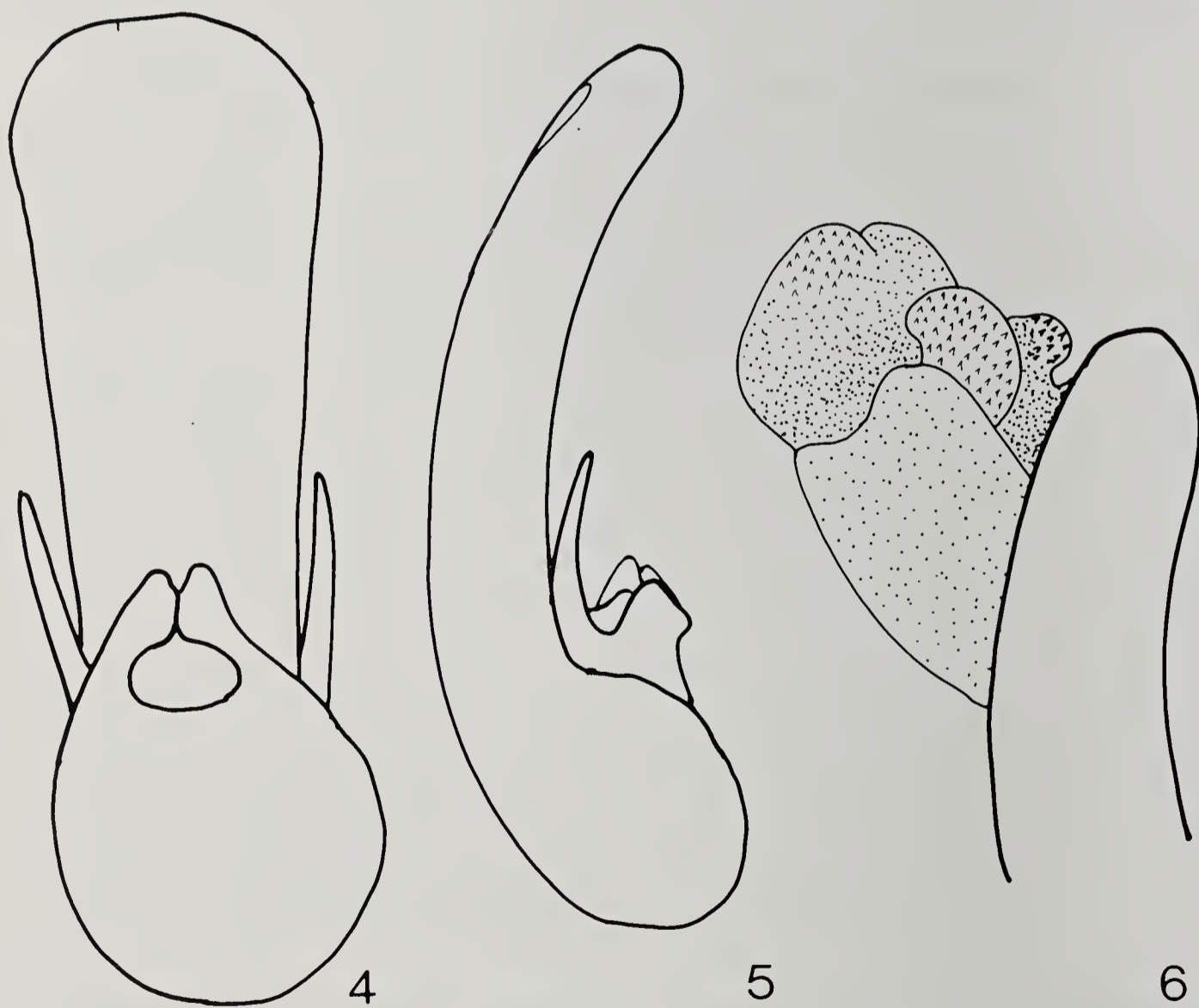
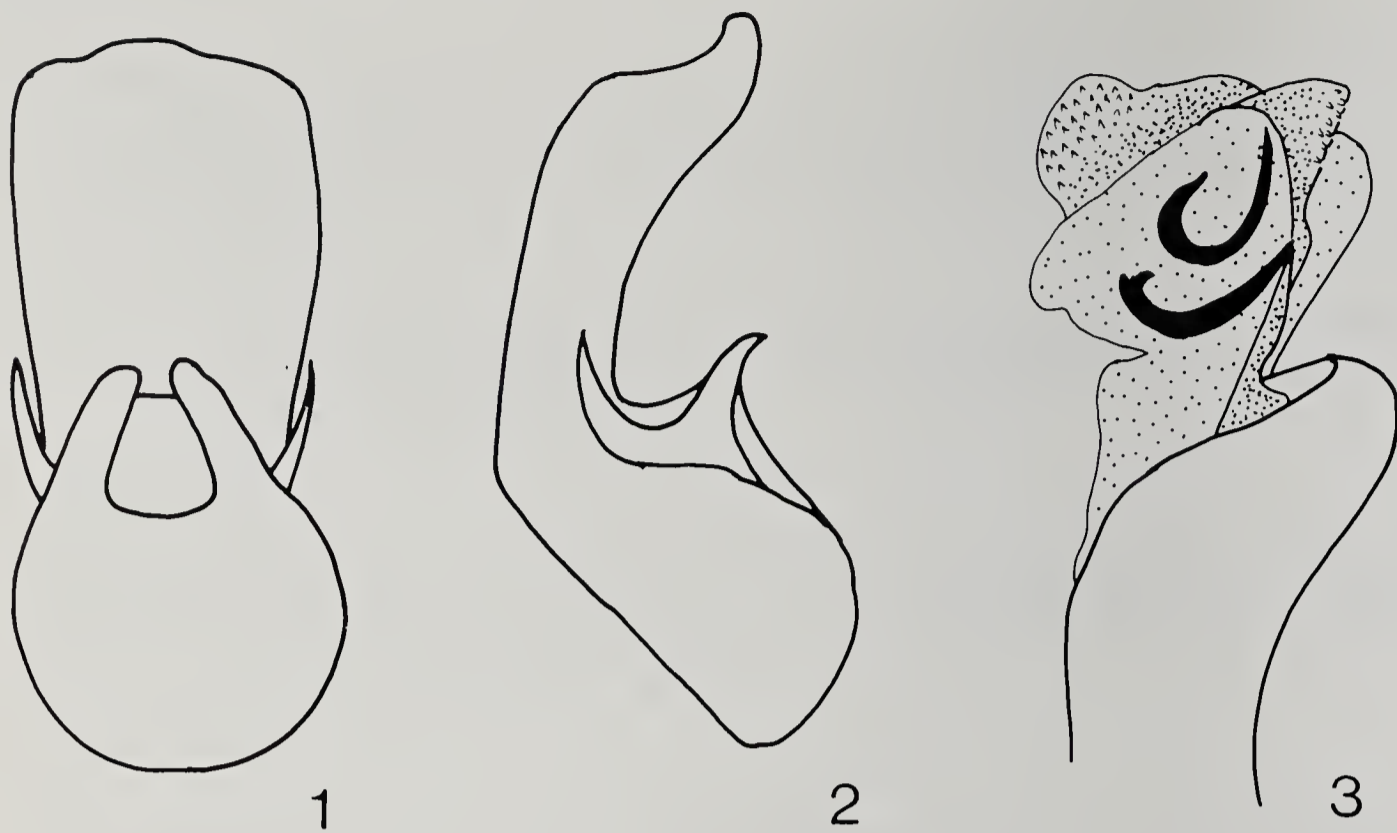


Fig. 1-3: Male genitalia of *Oxyporus lawrencei*; 1) ventral; 2) lateral; and 3) internal sac.

Fig. 4-6: Male genitalia of *Oxyporus elegans*; 4) ventral; 5) lateral; and 6) internal sac.

One male paratype with the same data is deposited in the Canadian National Collection (CNC No. 13337).

Remarks: Eslava, Mexico was not located by Selander and Vaurie (1962), but is specified in the *Biologia Centrali-Americana* as being in the Distrito Federal at an elevation of 8000 feet.

Oxyporus lawrencei keys to couplet 17 of my key to the New World Oxyporinae (Campbell 1969). This key should be changed as follows to include this new species.

17. Abdomen orange, completely lacking black markings.....
 *lawrencei* new species
 - Abdomen with at least fourth visible segment black 18
18. Abdomen with third, fourth, and anterior half of fifth visible segments black; head and pronotum black or black with irregular red areas; Costa Rica and Panama *bierigi* Campbell
 - Abdomen with only fourth segment black; head and pronotum pale; Mexico *flohri* Sharp

Oxyporus lawrencei may be readily distinguished from all other Mexican *Oxyporus* by its entirely orange abdomen, by the reduced black markings on the elytra, and by the more granulate surface of the body. The male genitalia are similar to those of *mexicanus* Fauvel, but differ in the shape of the internal sac (Fig. 3). This species should be placed between *mexicanus* and *guerreroanus* Bernhauer (see Campbell 1969).

This species is named in honor of Dr. J. F. Lawrence, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.

Oxyporus (Oxyporus) elegans Leconte
(Fig. 4-6)

In my revision of *Oxyporus* (1969:243) I remarked that this species was probably a color variety or subspecies of *femoralis* Gravenhorst. I have recently received a series of 22 specimens of this species from Mr. Jim Neal of Stephen F. Austin State University, Nacogdoches, Texas. They were collected from the following localities in eastern Texas: Nacogdoches Co., Stephen F. Austin Experimental Forest; 22-IV-72; Sabine Co., Pineland, 23-X-71. [Canadian National Collection and collection of Mr. Neal].

Further study of this series of specimens, including a study of the male genitalia, indicates that *elegans* is a valid species and is distinct from *femoralis*. In addition to the differences in coloration (see Campbell 1969:242), *elegans* may be distinguished from *femoralis* by the flatter median lobe of the male genitalia, the apex of which is more broadly rounded (Fig. 4, 5), and by the different shape of the internal sac (Fig. 6).

Oxyporus elegans was recorded from the following mushroom hosts by Mr. Neal (personal communication): *Lentinus lepideus* and *Pluteus* sp. Specimens were collected in both the spring (April) and the fall (October) of the year.

LITERATURE CITED

- CAMPBELL, J. M. 1969. A revision of the New World Oxyporinae (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae). *Can. Ent.* 101:225-268.
 SELANDER, R. B., and P. VAURIE. 1962. A gazetteer to accompany the "Insecta" volumes of the "Biologia Centrali-Americana". *Amer. Mus. Novitates* 2099:1-70.